The Ocean Steamers. The Unicorn is now in her nineteenth day. she does not soon arrive, one or two packets will

The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th inst., for Halifax and Boston, and may be expected in a fort-night. We shall probably be disappointed in the character of her news.

The old favorite, Great Western, will leave Liverpool next Saturday, the 11th inst., for New York .-She has been put in perfect order, and will probably

cross the Atlantic in thirteen days. We shall have about one steamer a week for the

remainder of the season.

## The Charter Election.

The preparations for the triangular election that is to take place in this city in one week from this morning, are still the order of the day. The confusion of the last week continues to prevail in the ranks of all parties, but it is expected that the nominations will be completed in a day or two, and paraded before the public. It is to be hoped that order will soon come out of chaos; and in the meantime, we will give the names of the candidates as fast as they are nominated.

The Independent Treasury and the Manu-

facturing Interests.

There is very little doubt but that the Senate will pass the sub-treasury bill as it came from the Lower House, by at least a party vote; and we'may therefore expect to see it a law of the land before many weeks elapse. The adoption of this financial measure, makes a reduction of the tariff imperative. It compels the government to change its re venue laws, to agree with the changes in the currency. Under the operation of the specie clause in the sub-treasury act, the present tariff becomes highly prohibitory, and the revenue would rapidly fail off. The average rate of duty on the importation of 1845, under the tariff of 1842, according to the latest official returns, was a fraction short of 30 per cent., and the importation so far this year, shows an average a little less than 29 per cent. There is no doubt but that under the present currency, the average rate of duty on imports would gradually but steadily de-crease, but the changes in the volume and value of the currency, which must in a short time be produced by the sub-treasury, will not only arrest this reduction in the average duty, but tend to increase it, from time to time, as the currency approaches a strict specie standard. To obviate this evil, a re-duction of the tariff by Congress is called for, and the policy of doing this thing at once must appear

The protection a moderate duty would give, under the sub-treasury, to all our manufacturing interests, would be as great as the most protective tariff we ever had. Importations would be checked more by the increased value of our currency, than by a high rate of duty. We should labor under sone of those disadvantages that we now experience in our trade with foreign countries, resulting from the great difference in the value of the currency, which is at present in favor of every nation we have any extensive commercial intercourse with. We have, heretofore, paid for our foreign importations at paper prices, and have received pay for our exports at specie prices, and have consequently had difficulties to con-tend with on both sides. The abundance of paper money has so depreciated the currency, that the cost of producing, both manufactured and agricultural products, has been regulated upon the paper standard, and we have had to contend in our own markets with similar articles produced in foreign countries under a specie currency, at a cost regulated upon the specie standard. The difference in the expense of producing the same article—whether of the soil or of the loom-under the two currencies. has been greater in many instances, than the difference between what may be considered a revenue duty and a protective duty.

A duty of forty-four per cent upon the woollen manufactures of Europe, imported into the United States, under a depreciated paper currency, would not protect our home manufactures of the same articles, so much as twenty-five per cent under a specie currency. The manufacturers of Europe can compete more successfully with those of this country, under a high tariff and an expanded paper circulation, than under a low tariff and a specie currency. As a confirmation of this statement, it is only necessary to allude to the fact, that the manufacturers of Great Britain have at all times used all their influence to sustain in this country the most extensive banking systems, and have through their agents, been powerful advocates of a national bank. well aware that an expa culation is more for their interest than anything The re-establishment of the sub-treasury law

strikes at the root of the evils we have so long experienced in our foreign trade. It will do away with all those abstract principles in relation to protection, and the operation of a high tariff, which have been such prominent elements in our political campaigns. The sub-treasury and a revenue tariff must be connected—the adoption of one without the other, will only create confusion in our commercial system. A twenty per cent tariff, with a specie currency, will give more protection to every species of manufacturing, than they ever yet enjoyed; the only fears we have are, that a further reduction in the tariff will be required-a reduction to an average less than twenty per cent-to give the government a revenue large enough to meet ordinary current expenditures. A specie currency will restrict importations much more than many have the alightest idea of.

THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE.—The subject of the removal of the capital, which has been discussed for a long time in all the papers of Western New York, was some time since referred by the Legislature to a select committee, for a report thereon. The committee say, that should it be decided upon to remove the capital, that Syracuse of Utica is the best and most advantageous place to have it located. There has been a great controversy between the citizens of these two places for the honor, and the recommendations of the committee will settle it in the best manner possible. The plan recommended by the committee, is to submit, in the first place, the question of removal, to the people at the next general election; and secondly, if it be decided that there must be a removal then, whether Utica or Syracuse is to have the honor. This is certainly the best plan that could be suggested, and we trust it will satisfy the citizens of both these places. For our own part, we think it quite immaterial whether the capital be removed or not, for in these days of steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs, fifty or a hundred miles can be easily travelled over, without much inconvenience. We admire, however, the plan suggested, for it is in keeping with the spirit of our institutions to submit every question of a general nature like this, to the judgment of the people at large. A decision acquired in this way, cannot fail of being satisfactory to all parties.

THE FRESHETS.-The accounts of the disastrous freshets in Maine continue to pour in upon us. I is supposed that the aggregate loss in that State will be over one million of dollars. According to the Mayor of Bangor, the loss at that place will amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two millions of dollars in property, have probably been lost in all parts of this country, by the recent

ARRIVAL OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN.-The new arrangement of the express train over the bong Island Railroad, went into operation yesterday. This train, with passengers from Boston, arrived at Brooklyn at seven o'clock last evening. We are indebted to the enterprising Gay & Co. for the latest

The Express and Lightning Lines .- The En-The improvements in the mode of conducting

mmercial transactions, within the last few years, have been of the highest importance, and tend to relieve those engaged in them, of many of the cares and perplexities which, a short time since, had to be

encountered by every commercial man. The first of these improvements, was the establishing of what is termed express companies, for forwarding merchandize in large and small quantities, jewelry, valuables, and every other species of property that require care and attention in their transportation. Another of these improvements is the magnetic telegraph, which has already laid the foundation of a revolution in commercial matters, which will probably astonish the most incredulous, before many years.

These improvements are of modern date, and from the advantages that have already accrued from them, they are admitted to be necessary and highly beneficial to the interests of commerce, and the con-

venience and happiness of the people.

We have, on a former occasion, alluded to the rise and progress of the package express business in this city, from the commencement of the enterprise, by one energetic man, until the 'present time, when all the large cities are connected, and the whole country intersected by them. These express lines are of incalculable advantage to private individuals and business people, from the punctuality, perseverance, and trustworthiness employed by their enterprising proprietors, in the transaction of all business confided to them, and the certainty there always has been, of the packages and merchandize received by them, reaching their places of destination in the quickest time possible, and in an uninjured condi-

The following is a correct list of all the express companies now in operation in this section, to-

gether with the routes travelled	by each :-
Lines.	Whithen were
Livingston & Wells, Alban	v. Buffalo. ko
VITELL & RICE Montr	es Onehen &c
Adams & Co Bostor	Phile Canainneti to
Harnden & Co Boston	Time Cincinnati, acc.
L. Bigalow Theory	, Liverpool, Paris, &c.
Gay & Co	gnout New England.
Gordon & Co	, a.c.
Gorton & CoNewp	ort, Providence, &c.
Sandford & Shoemaker, Wash	ngton, Wheeling, &c.
Livingaton & Co Philad	alphia &c
Greene & Co Whee	ling. St. Louis. &c.
Cuita & Co Portia	DA HADWAY BA
rumps & Co New I	lavan Hartford &c
Luompson & Co Over	Western Railroad
Godfrey,	edford Taunton &c
There are other lines shows	
There are other lines, the nam	nes of which we do

Each of the above has agents employed, who travel with the expresses, and superintend the delivery of every package. In the aggregate, the distance travelled by these agents, every day in the year, is many thousand miles, and the amount of property daily under their charge and safe keeping, is some millions of dollars. This business has received a wonderful impulse since the organization of the magnetic telegraphs, and will hereafter, to a great extent, be dependent upon them. As an illustration of the benefits the public will receive from the two things combined, we will state that when the nagnetic telegraph between Boston and New York shall be completed, a merchant in Boston who has received an order for an article he has not on hand, can at four o'clock in the afternoon, transmit an order by the telegraph, to his friend in New York, for the article, and by means of the express which leaves this city every day at five o'clock, he will receive the article in question by breakfast time the next morning.

This express business is a creation of modern times, and, as is almost always the case in new and

useful improvements, was established by a Yankee.

We have frequently alluded to the benefits that
are certain to arise from the magnetic telegraph, out we believe we have omitted to mention one which is an important one, as long as our foreign relations remain in an unsettled state. In the event of a war with England, the magnetic telegraph would be a powerful auxiliary for us. Our government could, at a moment's notice, transmit intelli-gence from one city to another, on the Atlanti;, and in case of one being threatened, could, in an incredibly short time, concentrate an army at any desired place, and thus frustrate the intention of the enemy. But we are a peaceably disposed people in the main, although there are a few of our Western friends who would have no objection to a brush with Old England. It is during peace that the telegraph business would be of most importance in fa-cilitating every branch of trade and commerce.

If the ensuing twenty years be as prolific in useful inventions of this kind, as the last twenty years have been, perfection indeed will have been acquired, and a complete revolution in every thing accomplished. We hope, if such is to be the case, that the United States will take the lead, as it has

REV. DR. POWER .- We are sorry to learn that this respected and estimable divine lies in a precarious state, at his residence in Barclay street. He has been for a long time suffering under a species of nflammatory rheumatism, that has now reached an larming crisis. Few of the Christian ministry of the present day are more distinguished for zeal and piety than Dr. Power, while none are more urgent than him in defending the faith to which he be-longs. His loss would be severely felt by the Ca-tholic Church.

News FROM HATTI.-The Margaret Bishop arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 17th ult.

It is reported by Capt. Bishop, of the M. B., that Riche, the new President, intended to bring the war with the Dominicans to an immediate conclusion. If by fighting, the latter will have a word or

Our correspondent in Port au Prince writes to us

to the following effect : to the following effect:

Post ay Paince, March 14, 1846.

I have nothing worth my while to write you, as I send you the files of papers. You will see that we have had another revolution, etc. The famous Accasu has been taken and shot, and his compere, Pierrot, is still holding out at Cape Hayti, but he is very weak and insignificant. But of this, however, you will hear hereafter. We now have great hopes of a government more permanent than we have had for the last three years.

ACQUITTAL OF RITCHIE.-Thomas Ritchie, Jr., who recently shot John H. Pleasants, at Richmond. has been tried on a charge of murder, and acquitted All the other persons engaged in this melancholy affair have also been acquitted.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE MAILS ?- There are now four or five mails due from New Orleans. There have been no less than four consecutive failures in the last week.

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Movements of Travellers.

The arrivale, yesterday, at the principal hotels, fell very short of the past records, even on a Monday. The following comprises the whole amount at each. At the American.—J. H. Beard, Cin.; M. Davis, N. J.; James Gordon Bennett, New York; William F. Adams, Ill.; George H. Evans, London; C. B. Armstrong, New York.

Aston.—F. Rameworth, Philadelphia; J. R. Pitcher and Dr. Venderburgh, Albany; J. Van Deusen, Hudson; W. B. Coleman, Troy; J. D. King, Philadelphia; H. J. Little, Portland; Addison Child, Boston; Dr. Greene, Albany; M. Reeve, Newburgh; H. Filkins, Niagara Falls; H. Hartwell, Philadelphia; H. Hambright, do.; J. Watson, Prattsville; Joseph Flemming, Philadelphia: A. J. Gray, Booton; A. W. Madden, Ky.; George Kerr, Va.; B. Ingersell, Philadelphia; W. Duncan, do.; J. Monohan, Ky.; A. Oliver, Indiane; W. Sawyer, Baltimore; W. H. Muntz, Taunton; D. B. Denny, Boston.

City.—James Wilson, Boston; John Sheafe, Philadelphia; W. Kimball, C. Chauncey and Doctor Southgate, West Point; Ogden and Townsend, Philadelphia; Mesers Wood, Kelly, Castleman and Lapsley, Teanessee; W. Lyman, Albany; George Fisher, Boston; J. Stone, Philadelphia; A. Ramsur, Alabama.

Faarklin—A. Talbot, N. J.; L. G. Goriff, Ohio; A. H. Harvey, Syrscuse; E. G. Waters and A. Robinson, Buffale; D. Clarke, Chicago; Rev. Mr. Carden, Fort Hamilton; Judge Alden, Mass.; B. Phillips, Boston.

Gloss.—W. Harmony, N. Y.; Robert McFarlane, Montreal; Mr. Tiffany, West Chester; J. Barnes, Yale College.

Howann.—J. Conklin, New York; S. Kelsey, Le Roy; Charles Cooke, Havans; R. H. and James Marriott, Raleigh; George Caloney, N. H.; W. Warren, Buffalo; J. B. Rice, do.; J. Cameron and A. M. Williams, Pocheser, A. Rollins, Buffale; Thomas D. Gould, Boston.

A convention of the friends of the right of way for

A convention of the friends of the right of way for the Baltimere and Onio Railrosd throughout Western l'enneyvanie is to be held to-morrow in Allegham City. Much exettement continues to purrail en this subject.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM .- A number of State, have lately been to Albany, praying for a reform in the present common school sys-tem. These petitions were referred by the Assembly to a select committee, who, after having examined the subject matter of the petitions, have presented a long and elaborate report upon the

The petitions represent that :

The petitions represent that:

"The laws of this State, for the purpose of education, and the diffusion of knowledge, are defective and complex, almost beyond the comprehension of these who are bound by pains and penalties to administer them." and sak that they may be medified and made as simple and comprehensive as practicable.

2d. They ask that the different educational funds may be consolidated, and their entire revenus applied to the encouragement and support of common schools, and distributed, pro rats, upon all the children in the State, over five and under sixteen years of age.

3d. That the act creating the Normal School be repealed, and that institution abolished.

4th. That the office of county superintendent be abolished.

5th. That the appropriation for the publication of the

ished.

5th. That the appropriation for the publication of the District School Journal" be discontinued.

5th. That the powers of the office of State Superingular be abridged, and explicitly defined.

The Committee, in examining into these topics,

begins with an inquiry into the question, "What is Education?" And after a few paragraphs, they arrive at the definition that "Education is—what those hould have in view who attempt to write or legisate upon this great subject!" Such is the Committee's definition of education, and the Committee gravely declare that this is a definition of " education," as they affirm, " in the proper sense of the word, in the broad and full acceptation of the term —intellectual and moral, including all that is necessary to the formation of e truly manly and virtuous character-all that is necessary to disperse the dark. ness in which the venal, the ambitious, the designing, would enshroud the minds of men-all that is necessary to constitute the character of a freeman." This is strong praise of the definition, while the

definition itself, though put forth by a Committee on Education, seems not quite so comprehensive as it is here alleged to be; indeed one feels at a loss to understand what it defines, or even what it means. If education is a something which certain persons should have in view, it were very desirable to know what that something is. This, however, the Committee have passed over, sub silentio; and as this definition of education comes from the col-lective wisdom of the State, in answer to the solemn inquiry, "What is education?" we must take it to be (as the Committee indeed say it is) the broadest and fullest, and best definition that has ever yet been given to the word.

The Committee, after this, go on to show what a vretched, miserable education our ancestors received under their collegiate and academical system of education, and this is shown by a single quotation from a writer whom the Committee call "an able American writer"—the very sentences of whom, which the Committee have quoted, being mere bombast and idle verbiage, are enough, of themselves, to show that he is not, at all events, "an able writer." Enough is shown in the diffuse enquiry of the Committee, to convince every sen-sible man that of all bad systems of education, the New York State system is the worst, the most inefficient, the most complex and dangerous system that human art and folly could ever have invented. The Committee comes to this conclu-sion; and asks "What confidence can the people have any longer in a system which, after a trial of forty years, has proved wholly ineffectual ?"

The Committee conclude their turgid report and

The Committee conclude their turgid report and enquiries, "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam alus," with the following preamble and resolutions:—

And whereas, after a trial of forty years, at an expense to the people of this State of more than 1,200,000 dollars, Rev. Dr. Potter, from a committee appointed to enquire into their utility for this purpose, reported that "The principal evil connected with our present means of training teachers is, that they contribute to supply instructors for select rather than for common schools," thus showing, beyond doubt or cavil, that they had ever been an unmitigated curse to our common schools.

riven to any college or academy in the State of New York.

Resolved, That the act of May 7th, 1844, creating the State Normal School, ought to be forthwith repealed, the officers, principal, professors and teachers in that institution discharged, and the pupils permitted to return to the homes of their parents.

Resolved, That the office of county superintendent of common schools ought to be immediately abelished.

Resolved, That the law appropriating \$2 800 for the publication of the "District School Journal" ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That the request of the petitioners, that the laws relating to common schools in this State be modified, and made as simple, and of as easy application as practicable, is a just and righteous request, and ought to be granted without delay.

Police Intelligence.

Arnil 6.—Strest of a Counterfeiter.—Captains Tilly and Feeks, of the 13th ward, arrested on a warrant issued by the United States Marshal, a man by the name of Francis Cordes, (a German,) charging him with manufacturing spurious coin. He was "pulled" by these officers at a place called Stoney Hill, New Providence Township, about fourteen miles from Rahway, New Jersey, where he occupies a small tarm. On searching the premises, two or three crucibles were found, used for melting, also a piece of metal with the impression of a dollar stamped thereon. Squire Van Houten, of Rahway, very politicly rendered all the assistance to the officers necessary to procure the arrest of this mu; he was brought to this city, and committed for examination.

way, very politely rendered all the assistances to the officers necessary to procure the arrest of this man; he was brought to this city, and committed for examination.

A Schoolmaster Abroad.—John Simmons, a gallowslooking chick, was "pulled on Sunday night by officer Rickets, of the 15th ward, charged with robbing Charles B Reed, school teacher, residing at the Blazing Star, New Jarsey. It seems Mr. Reed was strolling up the Bowery between 12 and it o'slock of Sunday night when Jack "grabbed" his "thimble" (watch) valued at \$20, and immediately bolted—however, he did'nt proceed far before he was "nicked" by the above officer, and conducted to the station house, and on being "frisked" the stolen watch was found on his person. Committed by Justice Roome, for trial.

Robbing a Minister.—While the Rev. Mr. Rutherford was holding divine service in the Mission Church, in Orange street, on Sunday last, a thieving rascal, by the name of Bob Cooper, managed to steal the minister's overcoat, worth \$5. He was soon after arrested, and committed by Justice Roome.

Outrageous Jassault.—A small boy, about 10 years of age, casied John Dunnivan, of 8 Mulberry street, while standing, yesterday, near premises No. 10, was struck by a man, apparently a carpenter by trade, with a sharp chisel on the back, causing a very severe gash about an inch and a half long. The boy was sent to the city hospital for medical sid.

Another Express Robber Arvested.—Officers A. M. C. Smith, and James Young, of Philadelphia, arrested in this city, and conducted to Philadelphia last Friday morning, a man by the name of James, whom we understand is the notorious burglar Jim Webb. This man, it appears, is implicated with Dr. Hatch in robbing Livingston's Express at Rochester. This seems to be the hast grand flourish, as Pr. Hatch is at large. Therefore, in all probability, the money will be recovered, or at least a portion of it. It is almost time these chaps were made to shell out. We shall see what we shall see, before long.

On the "Scack."—A thiev

V. S. Ctremtt Court.

Present Judges Nelson and Betts.

The April Term of the court commenced yesterday. After the Judges had taken their seats, the names on the Grand and Petit Jury panels were called; but a sufficient number not having answered, further proceedings in relation to swearing in Grand and Petit Juries were adjourned, and the clerk directed to issue a new precept, and to have a sufficient number in court so that the criminal calendar might be proceeded with this morning.

The United States vs. Philips, Scott and Rooney.—In this case the defendants were convicted in February term of a revoit on beard the ship Moslem, on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to this port. Mr. Nesh moved for a new trial on various grounds, the principal one of which was, that the ship was in so leaky a condition it was dangerous to proceed, and she had to put in at an intermediate port to refit; the case is under advisement.

Some unimportant motions in civil cases were made, after which the Court adjourned.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

Appl. 6.—Charge of Counterfeiling.—A man named Prancis Cordes was arrested yesterday, by Deputy Marshals Collins and Morrison, for attempting to pass four counterfeit Mexican dollars on William Brandt. Upon being searched, part of the material was found on him; he was committed in default of beil, and will in all probability be tried this term, if the indictments against him are found.

PARK THEATRE.—The Park was literally crowded las night, with a fashionable and discriminating audience. The "Lady of Lyons" was played extremely well by Mrs. Bland as Pauline, and Mr. Murdoch as Claude Mel-

night, with a fashionable and discriminating audience. The "Ledy of Lyons" was played extremely well by Mrs. Bland as Pauline, and Mr. Murdoch as Claude Melnotte. Loud appleuse was repeatedly brought down from all parts of the house, and at the close Mr. Murdoch was called forth. He made a few remarks, tanking the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind reception of him, and hoping that they would continue to extend auch liberal encouragement. Mrs. Bland was also called for and made her appearance before the curtain. The new ballet of "La Fleur de Champs," is a most grotesque, surprising, and delightful performance. The dancing of Mary Ann Lee is full of grace and spirit. Her stay in France has evidently beele a great improvement. To night the interesting beliet is to be repeated, together with the sterling comedy "Much Ado about Nothing"—Mr. Murdoch as Benedick. Judging from the attendance of last night, there can be no doubt that "Old Drury" will be overflowing from pit to dome, as the saying is. The manager is evincing a praiseworthy determination to eclipse past fame in future triumphs. Bowrey Theatres—Shakspeare's historical tragedy of "Julius Casar" was produced last evening at the Bowrey, Mr. J. R. Scott playing Marc Antony. The play we do not consider equal in interest to "Antony and Cleopatra," or "Coriolanus," but it abounds with beautiful passages, and admits of splendid scenic effects. The characters, too, are all drawn in that bold and vigorous style which characterizes the creations of the immortal bard. Great praise is due the manager of the Bowery for the admirable manner in which this play has been put upon the stage. The scenery and costumes were all taken from the best authorities, and served to heighten the interest of the piece and stamp the impress of reality upon the characters and scenes of a by-gone age. Mr. Scott's Antony is as fine a piece of octing as we have any desired to witness of the scenes of the possesses a highly cultivated mind and has a thorough knowledge of all "the da

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.-Mr. Sands and his lovely Amphitheatre, in their classical and truly surprising gymnastic feats. We have before had occasion to speak gymnastic feats. We have before had occasion to speak in terms of unqualified praise of these artistes, whose performances are alike remarkable for their grace, beauty and daring. They have been the admiration of the dilettenti of Europe, and the American public seem fully to appreciate their talents. Mr. Sands alse introduced, last evening, his magnificent steed May Fly, who performs a variety of fashionable pus sculs, in imitation of the popular Parisian dancers, and his thorough bred English poney Cinderella, whose extraordinary feats have wen the admiration of all visiters. The twin ponies, Damon and Pythias, appeared during the evening, and performed a variety of feats. This evening Mr. Sands and his children will appear, together with May Fly, Cinderella, Damon and Pythias, and a talented troupe of equestrians. NEW GREENWICH THEATRE .- " Othello," one of the

most beautiful of Shakspeare's plays, was performed in admirable style in every respect, and in all its parts, last zight, at the above theatre. Mr. Eddy made his first appearance in the character of Othello. For a first appearance in the character of Othello. For a first appearance in the character of Othello. right, at the above theatro. Mr. Eddy made his first appearance in the character of Othello. For a first appearance, he acquitted himself well, and was highly applauded. Mr. Eddy is a young man of promising talents, and bids fair to acquire fame and eminence in his profession. Were it not that he evidently labored under many disadvantages, and besides, was suffering from ill health, we should be disposed to find some little fault with his postures and declamation. The former, we should say, were too atiff and permanent—the latter, too hurried and rapid, not giving room for the possibility of that deep thought, feeling and deliberation which belong to even the most impassioned bursts of Othello. It is a common fault for ordinary actors to substitute loudness of voice for passion, and violence for emotion. Shakspeara calls this "tearing a passion to pieces." But Mr. Eddy is no ordinary actor, though there is much room with him for study and improvement, especially in his decismation. It partakes, at one moment, too much of the character of cathedral eloquence—at another, it seems to approach somewhat too near to what is called ranting. All this may proceed from the difficulty of a first appearance, which renders it almost impossible to become master of the great secret of good acting, which consists in being and in feeling perfectly free and easy in the part, forgetting that it is acting, and that any one is looking on, and behaving without the least show of effort or violent straining. Mrs. Crisp performed Desdemons with rare ability and skill. There is no straining or unnatural effort with her; all is simple, natural and easy. This is the perfection of the art, and she is not far from having attained it. She is, unquestionably, the gem of the female company, and will, no doubt, with growing experience and stuuy, attain to the character and fame of a great "star." Time will not admit of saying more of Mr. Grattan's lago, than that he fully sustaized his well established character. Miss Ellis is a fine figure and obtaining the success of a Covent Garden, especially as the managers evidence so much good taste in the selection of the genuice drams. We could not but remark the deep and rapt attention with which the audience, in almost breathless anxiety, hung upon the fine passages of this beautiful drams, and how the rich expression, deep sentiment, and grand gigantic language of the great poet, was by them both felt and understood. In many passages, the audience, perhaps without knowing or meaning it, applauded Shakspeare, if not alone, yet more than they did the actors. We are persuaded it is a great mistake, and an injustice to the people, to suppose that they have not taste and feeling to relish and prefer the purer and more chaste productions of the genuine drama, before the grosser and more vulgar attractions of mere ocular and mechanical exhibitions. The scenery was of the first order; the costumes were splendid, and nothing, ladeed, it is evident, is lacking on the part of the management. to make this

Crisp as Fauline. Vide the bills for a rich and classical entertainment.

Palmo's Ofera House.—The entertainments at this delightful place of amusement are of the most novel and attractive character. The rock harmonicon, musical pine sticks, and ancient dulcimer, played by Mr. Nelson, are worthy the attention of all connoiseurs. Harrington and his boy perform feats of the most graceful and daring description, and the Tyrolean ministrels charm all ears with their melody.

Musical Enventainment.—The ladies of the Abingdon Association intend to give their second grand musical entertainment, in the Jane streat church, this evening. It will be a very reckerché affair; the church will probably be crowded.

It is expected that De Meyer will shortly visit Cincinnati and Louisville. The papers of those cities are full of hope for such an event, and declare that their citizens are anxious to hear the greatest musician of the age.

Court of General Sessions.

April 6.—The April term of this Court commenced this morning, Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Henry and Jackson, presiding—John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

Avail. 6.—The April term of this Court commenced that they be paid \$1300. After a very long that norming Recorder South and Alderman Henry and have the property of the court of the court commenced that they be paid \$1300. After a very long that norming president and Alderman Charlick, and the resolution here.

The calendar, for the the present term, embraces 30 cases only viz.—For robbery in the first degree, 1, for a commenced of the present the court of the present term, embraces 30 cases only viz.—For robbery in the first degree, 1, for a commenced of the present term, embraces 30 cases only viz.—For robbery in the first degree, 1, for a commenced of the present term, embraces 30 cases only viz.—For robbery in the first degree, 1, for a commenced of the present term, embraced only the first degree, 1, for a commenced of family, &c. 4.

The Good day.—Cl 32 persons anamoned to stimed the paid of the paid

CHARTER NOMINATIONS.—The democratic convention met last evening at Tammany Hall, and after a number met last evening at l'ammany hair, and atter a names of balletings upon the names of Messra. Leonard, Moss, Andersen and Cook, finally nominated for the office of Alms-House Commissioner James H. Cook, the present incumbent. The convention also received the acceptance of Andrew H. Mickle as candidate for Mayor. The

three tickets now stand as follows :-

NATIVE

Aims House Combinations:

STEAMER REGION ISLAND.—Seventy of the probate the steamer Rhode Island, on Saturds are written a letter tendering their thanks to fanchester, of the Rhode Island, for his general tendering the statement of them.

also, for supplying his tables with the choicest visuds, free of charge.

Young Men in Search of Employment.—At the commencement of every spring, the rising geniuses in various parts of the country, and particularly from New England, come in swarms to this city, for the purpose of what they call "getting a situation." They seem to imagine that in the great city of New York there are hundreds of chances all out and dried, and merely waiting for them to step in and fill them, which being done, they are sure of promotion, success and ultimate wealth. The idea of becoming a merchant takes the place of all others, and the plough and axe are laid down, and the homestead on which they were born, and their ancestors, for generations have lived and labored, is left, and this city made the swarming point. But the young man, arrived here, finds he has reckoned without his host. He arrives here with a little money—goes to a hotel or boarding house; instead of finding places ready, he meets with a dozsn or twenty applicants where there is one opening, and after being imposed upon by intelligence offices, Peter Funks, or pecket boek-droppers, and his money all run out, he finds that New York is not such an elysium for "young men from the country," after all. Better stay at home and cultivate the honest, returning soil. It will pay better in the end, even though successful in procuring a situation in this city.

Day Like yor Albany.—The steamboat Troy, of the

ful in procuring a situation in this city.

Day Ling you Albany.—The steamboat Troy, of the day line for Albany, commences her trips on Thursday next, running on alternate days between this city and Albany.

A FOUNDLING.—An interesting female child, a few days old, was found on the deorsteps of Bishop Hughes's residence, yesterday morning. It was taken to the Alms House.

The Jewish Passover.—The Hebrew Passover commences on Friday evening, the 10th instant. There has been 450 barrels of flour baked into Passover cakes for nine synagogues.

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Boan or Supravisons.—This board will hold a special meeting at 5 o'clock, P. M., this day.

Conower's Owrice.—Herrible Suicide.—The Ceromer held an inquest yesterday at the residence of Mr. Isaac Lockwood, in 136th street, between 34 and 4th avanues, on the body of Saran L. Adams, born in Warren county, New Jersey, 25 years of age. It appears this unfortunate young woman was discovered on last Friday morang lying on the grass plat in the back garden, in a state of insensibility, with her throat cut; the poor creature was immediately taken into the house and medical aid sent for to dress the wound. The razor was found by Mr. Michael Floy, under a current bush, covered with blood. From the testimony, it seems she has been depressed in spirits for some time past. On conversing with her siter-in-law, Mrs. Adams, on Saturday night, about the wound in her throat, she said she was conscious of what she was doing; that she intended to accomplish the act, but that it hurt so much that she could not do it. This unfortunate young woman lingered in great agony from Friday morning until Sunday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, when death relieved her from further suffering. Verdict according to the above facts.

Sudden Death.—The Coroner also held an inquest at 476 Pearl street, on the body of Ann Smith, born in Ireland, 30 years of age, who came to her death by a fit of apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

Common Council.

Beand of ALDERMEN.—A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening—the President, (Alderman Charlick,) in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

A multitude of petitions and remonstrances were then presented, and regularly referred to the standing committees.

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The chairman of the Committee on Charity and Alms, made a motion that the report upon the Alms House Department be taken up, (being document 41.) The suspension of the rules for that purpose was lost, 7 voting in the negative, and 5 in the affirmative.

The report of the Finance Committee, in relation to a lease being given of district No. 4 of docks and slips, was referred back to the same committee.

A report from the Finance Committee, in regard to the medical services rendered at the different station houses was received, and upon their application, they were discharged from a further consideration of the matter.

The claim of George Farley, for services as Street Inspector, was similarly disposed of.

The same committee asked to be discharged from a further consideration of placing a clock, with four faces, upon pier No. 1, which was adopted.

goard of Aldermen, in favor of amending the or regulating the Police Department, so that the Po-ces may be closed at 7 o'clock during the sum stead of 6, as prescribed by the present regula On motion of Mr. Purser, who made some cog sansible reach.

Buperior Court.

Buperior Court.

Aran. 6.—This court organized this morning after week's recess. The morning hour was employed in the empanelling of a jury; after which some two or three motions were heard, and the following decisions given by his honor the Chief Justice:

Henry Abrenfield vs. Jones S. Stewart.—This was a case brought forward upon a certiereri from one of the justice's courts, the judgment upon which was reversed. Charles McNiet vs. John C. Douseon.—This was a motion for a new triat, upon an action brought some time since, and of which we gave a full report. A nonsuit was granted.

Susan Parker vs. Wm. Empreon, executor, \$c., of Chas. Walker, deceased.—This was an action brought for the recovery of a note given by the plaintiff to the complainant (a maternal aunt) in the amount of \$5000. It appeared upon the motion made that this note was given by the deceased to the complainant but a few hours previous to his demise, and a strong probability.

Court Calendar-This Day. Court-Nos. 7, 10, 12, 32, 41, 42, 49, 50j, 52 to 100. Common Pleas, First part—177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 90, 163, 163, 191. Second Part—84, 90, 118, 128, 128, 134, 270, 40, 120,

96, 186, 168. Supranoa Count—Nos. 6, 7, 16, 17, 19, 90 to 25. Hupson, April 4, 1846. Movements of the Parties-Nominations for the

bia held their convention for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention. It will be recollected that on the 31st ult., the anti-renters be recollected that on the Slat ult., the anti-renters nominated their ticket, and on the lat inst., the whige adopted two of their nominees with one straight whig. Thus the position of the other parties stood when the democrats assembled. It was now apparent that one of two policies must be pursued. Argument after argument was resorted te, the doctrine of expediency was canvassed, but its supporters were annihilated—so well had the primary steps been taken by the few, who maintain an ascendancy over the many, and that, too, only by superior management and stratagem. The convention, after a very apritted and yet dignified discussion, nominated Judges Hogeboem and Walson; better men could not have been selected from that party, having the consistence of almost the entire country; yet they stand about as good a chance of an election as Joe Goedwin would for Mayor. The factions of "old hunkers" and the "barn-burners" are not at all pleased at the redection that the "old hunkers" having entire courted of the convention, (and not having popular men among them, should nominate two firm and consistent men, who are supporters of Silas Wright and "barn-burners" from principle, morely to be defeated. They look upon it as an "old hunker" game to kill off popular men of the "barn-burners," who have had the independence heretore to have opinions of their own; but from modesty and a desire for harmony have refused to mingle in the dirty strife which is now progressing, and attendance; they are down, but have very elastic spirits.

Navigation of the Ohio Stiver. nominated their ticket, and on the lat inst., the whigh

nothing out of tasts, nothing specials, a your and capability on the part of the arrists. The of the several parts, is admirably hymnonizing and forms a most enchanting feast for all notwithstanding the undeniable excellence ments, and the extraordinary praise given the yet they have not received that success which affected exacts and an fail of securings.

Phrenology—Mr. L. M. Fowler Locate this evening in Cliaton Hall, on the application of this set to the selection of most autable occupations in life, she what organizations are best a lapted to certain pursuity This is one of Mr. F.'s best lectures, and we advise young specially to attend. Admission only six pence.

Hill, the Inimitable Hair Cutter's Spring Style for Cutting or Cutting Mair, and trimming Whiskers, is quite the thing wanted in the fashiosable circle, indeed, no case goes elsewhere, sow a-days, for the above purposes. These has office is fitted up with so much taste and astiness—you must all go and judge for yourselves. Bon't forget the No. Is Names affect.

Captain Kidd Stock Notice. The Stock-holders of this Association are hereby notified to attend a meeting at Donaing a Hotel, corner of Washington and Court landt treets, this day at 120 cjeck. Business of the atmost importance to their interest will be brought forward for consideration; and it is showed every one wishing to protect his right will be present, lest the despicable course pursued by the mean, who shall (for the present) be nameless, chest them out of all their stock.

of all their stock.

Notice to the Public—In Consequence of a paragraph hving lately appeared in the Tribune and several Western papers, reflecting on the conduct to immigrants arriving there, or them provided in the passagers from the technique of the paragraph of the passagers from the technique of the passagers from the technique of the passagers from the technique of the firm of Rochin, Baoranna & Co. whether or not said James Rosch & Co. hve any connection with us—therefore feel it my duty to notice the public that we have therefore feel it my duty to notice the public that we have never had any connection whatever with that firm; the hitberto we have never been engaged in forwarding passagers from this to the West. That James D. Roche & Idw. Roches, Jr., of Liverpool, are the dormunt partners of on firm, and that Roches, Brothers & Co. are is no vey responsible for the sate of any person whatever but that of the subscriber.

Sole setting and conducting marriers of the firm of Roche, Brothers & Co. 35 Falton atreet, N. Y.

Bole setting and conducting purpose of the firm of Roche, Brothers & Co. 35 Faiton attreet, N. Y.

Ametion Notices — Assignee's Saie of Oil Paintings.—The Gillery of Paintings, marble etatuary, rave og gravings, &c. &c., knows for man y year in this city as Clark's Callery, embracise many vita ble originals, by the sid sustors, and deservedly estemed throughout the United bustors, and deservedly estemed throughout the United bustors, and deservedly estemed throughout the United bustors, and office of the Said Attraction, and without reserve, sext FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 16th and 11th, at 10 e-clock, A. Mr. of the beaseft of the creators, as the Callery in the Grantse Buildings, 211 Broadway, where they are sow open for impression. Admittance free. The collection is, without execution, the largest and most valuable ever officed in this occurry in the control of the control of the second of over 500 impressions of medale, consisting of a complete sec of Calcover's camoon—Also, at the most celebrated great men, &c., &c. Also, the months for estiting the same. Also, several pieces of scaliprate, embracing a susperb figure of the Formon Venus, by Sir Thomas Waldstein, and several marble busts, nating wasper of anneanting, werd antique, and saveral marble busts, antique vases of lance antique, werd antique, and see &c., &c. Among the paralings will be found three magnificent busts, natique vases of fance antique, werd antique, and see &c., &c. Among the paralings will be found three magnificent busts, natique vases of fance and the Trimuph of David, by Matteo, Roselli, &c., &c. All the above are of large size, most epidentic galactic file and the Trimuph of David, by Matteo, Roselli, &c., &c. All the above are of large size, most epidentic galactic pictures.

Portable Dressing Cases.—The Subscribers arving completed their assortment of the above, can recommend them to the public and travellers, as the most complete Case for a long or short journey, ever manufactured, both as regards utility, darability and chaspiess.

G. SAUNDARS & SON, 177 Breedway.

An Miconomiat's Solliogny.—Shakespeare.

To put five dollars for a hat,
Or get one just as good for three and a half!
That is the question; whether its nobler in man
To go to a store with marble counters.
At a much rlaring worldly show;
Or to the Phenix Hat establishment,
In Fulton street, No 183.
Where more worth is obtained at half the price?
To economiss—to apend—an more.